THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847. NUMBER 11.

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TERMS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 5.9

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GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie
April 24, 1847. 49

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Basin, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

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EAGLE HOTEL,
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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.
June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.
November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS'
May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.
N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.
Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.
April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ALONE.

BY MARY L. GILLIES.

'Twas midnight, and he sat alone—
The husband of the dead.
That day the dark dust had been thrown
Upon her buried head.
Her orphan'd children round him slept,
But in their sleep would moan;
Then fell the first tear he had wept—
He felt he was alone.

The world was full of life and light,
But ah, no more for him!
His little world, once warm and bright—
It now was cold and dim.
Where was her sweet and kindly face?
Where was her cordial tone?
He gazed around his dwelling place,
And felt he was alone.

The wifely love—maternal care—
The self-denying zeal—
The smile of hope that chased despair,
And promised future weal.
The clean bright hearth—nice table spread—
The charm o'er all things thrown—
The sweetness in whate'er she did—
All gone—he was alone!

He looked into his cold wild heart—
All sad and unresigned;
He asked how he *had done* his part
To be so true—so kind!
Each error passed he tried to track—
In torture would atone—
Would give his life to bring her back—
In vain—he was alone!

He slept at last, and then he dream'd
(Perchance her spirit woke)
A soft light o'er his pillow gleam'd,
A voice in music spoke—
"Forgot—forgiven all neglect—
Thy love recalled alone;
The babes I leave, oh, love, protect!
I still am all thine own."

From the Union Magazine.

THE CITY CLERK.

BY MISS CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

"A sisters love! I dwell upon the theme—
The only love on earth to which the earth
Has given no taint of self-regarded care."
HENRY WARE.

It is about the middle of November—a bright, soft day, when the genial spirit of the year looks back with one of his farewell smiles. His warm breath has spread a silver haze over the rugged hill-sides. The mountain tops are shining—the dried leaves, bitten off by the frost, turn round and round, and drop without a sound. A rather narrow, brisk stream runs rapidly, descending as it goes, till it reaches the rear of a neat one-story house, where, being set back by a dam below, it seems like a plate of burnished steel from which a soft vapor is rising. Around its edges is a thin coating of ice, indicating the cold of the previous night. The house stands on the declivity of a hill that slopes gradually from the road, (a hundred yards from it,) with one end to the river, the other to the road and fronting south. Behind it is a little garden-patch, which in its winter adversity shows signs of being cared for and loved; some plants being carefully tied up, and a few covered with old boxes and barrels. There are some other signs of refinement, not too common about the humble dwellings of our country parts: vines trained about the low door, and rose bushes so nicely fitted around the old windows that they seem to have come and to stay there of their own accord. Neatness, that good angel of an humble home, keeping all right with her ever-rustling wings, hovers round this pretty dwelling. A small woodpile is laid up as if by mathematical rule.—*No litter of any kind is anywhere* to be seen, and one wonders what the splendid cock with his pedestrian harem can find to make them pick so busily around the sunny doorway.

It is but nine o'clock, and morning at that hour, on the fifteenth of November, had hardly dawned on luxurious dwellers in great houses: but here how much of the daily work of life had been accomplished. A pale, and in common parlance, "unfortunate man" is sitting bolstered in an easy chair near a cheerful fire, his right arm and leg withered and useless. His wife, a woman with a mild, thoughtful face, sits near the window making a vest, and with the implements of tailoring about her. With every stitch, and without hindering it, she turns her eyes on the lame man, and addressing him as country wives use, she says, "Do you find your paper interesting father! Is is not almost time for father's drops?" and the answer is "Yes," or "No," as may be, but always in a cheerful tone, which, coming from that poor mutilated figure, is startling like a light suddenly kindled in darkness. A trig little lass is putting the last touches to the morning's work. She has cleared away the breakfast, skimmed the milk, "swept up" and "mopped up," and is ready to sit down by her mother to finish off the work that always accumulates for Saturday. Both father's and mother's eyes often turn to her, and who would not love to look on a face so beaming with intelligence, so fresh and cheerful. Never were there prettier or brighter lips, or more beautiful teeth, or in palace or cottage a more electrifying smile than little Ruth Hathaway's. Perhaps it derived this quality from a cast of sadness and care on her brow; it was a shadow on a rose. There it fell when her father was brought home from his new factory with the flesh torn from his arm and leg, and there it remained indelible. As to the rest, the face is pretty and pleasing, but not beautiful; her eyes are rather small and greyish, and her complexion, clear and pure, is not brilliant. Her hair not only does not curl, and is neither auburn, chesnut nor raven, but a very common brown, and only remarkable for the neatness with which she arranges it on her very well-shaped head. Ruth is said to be the image of her father, and she rather prides herself on this resemblance.

Ralph Hathaway is reckoned by common observers, as we have said, an "unfortunate man;" but could any amount of ill-luck or calamity make the epithet fitting him whose temperament is so cheerful that his sun will break through the heaviest clouds? His heart is a never-intermitting fountain of love to God, and peace and good-will to man.

"Ruth, what are you listening for?" asked the father; "I hear nothing but the factory."

"Nor I, father; I wish we did not always hear that,—it——"

"It puts you in mind of father's accident? I know, Ruthy, and so it does me, but then it sets me off thinking how my life was spared, and how I should never have known what a good woman mother is, but for that—'t is not every wife that would care for such a poor rack as I am."

"O, father!" exclaimed both mother and child.

"Well, then, it is not every woman that would give up the thoughts of being the wife of a rich agent for a company, move out of a nice new house, and stitch, and stitch from morning to night to support her family.—Who has a right to be cheerful, if I have not? I can tell you there's times when the factory makes my thoughts go straight up."

Our friend Hathaway's voice was rather choked; he cleared it, and added, "but what were you listening to, Ruthy, dear?"

"Why, father, I was listening for the railroad whistle; we always hear it, you know, when the wind is west."

"Why, I heard it, Ruth, when you were setting up the dishes."

"Oh, did you, father!" then Charlie's letter is near the post-office by this time."

"Don't be too sure, my child."

"I can't help being sure, mother. Charlie never fails to write when he says he will, and this letter is to tell us whether he can come home to Thanksgiving, and its only twelve days to that, and I shall be just sixteen that day."

"Yes, yes, Ruthy," said the father, "come what may come, thanksgiving day will always be thanksgiving to us."

"Oh, there's Colonel Miles!" exclaimed Ruth, and she rushed to the door, not, however, without giving her father a brush of a kiss as she passed.

"Colonel Miles!" she shouted, "can't you please to stop at the post-office, and bring our letter from Charlie?" The Colonel was not going to the post-office, but his turning off place was near it, and it was but the work of two minutes for Ruth to beg a seat in his little wagon, to get her mother's leave to go herself to the post-office, to take the chance of the two miles' walk home if she did not get a cast, and above all to obtain leave to open the letter herself, as soon as received, to whichever member of the family it might be addressed.

Three hours passed away when Anthony, a colored man, living at Mr. Gardner's in the village, brought Mrs. Hathaway a letter from Ruth. It enclosed one from Charles. On Ruth's letter was written in large characters, "Read this first;" and the mother read as follows: "Dear mother, and father—don't feel too bad. I shall be on my way to New York when you get this. Miss Emma Gardner has lent me ten dollars, and what clothes I shall want. Father can't go: and you can't leave father, mother; and I—*I can't stay*. Father you will keep up mother's spirits, won't you? I know it will all come right.

P. S. Mr. Gardner has gone to Boston, so Miss Emma and I have had no one to consult with. I would not tell any body else for the world."

Mrs. Hathaway, pale and trembling, gave this letter to her husband, while she read that from her son Charles.

"Dear father and mother, and Ruth—I have got into some trouble. I ask of you all not to feel anxious or distressed. I expec" (*expect* erased and *hope* substituted) "to get out well, but if I don't I shall still keep 'right side up,' as father would say. Now be calm, mother, dear. Just before we locked up last night, I observed a stranger come into the shop, away from the counters. Otis Jackson was standing close to me at the time we were spoken to. I heard him mutter d—n it,' but I had not the least thought of what was coming. Mr. Brown stood one side of the stranger, Mr. Wilson the other. Mr. Brown spoke: 'We have been missing,' says he, 'fine goods for the last month; a shawl was taken last week; two yards of costly lace and one of the five-dollar pocket handkerchiefs are gone to-day. We have a policeman here and you must all be searched. One of you must be guilty. I am sorry for the innocent, but no disgrace will rest upon them—do your duty, Rushton.' The policeman began the search. Some of our young men laughed and joked; I could not, I was afraid it would prove to be Otis. He was the fourth searched, nothing was found on him. My turn came next; the things were found in my coat-pocket, atop of my handkerchief and every everything, as if they had just been put there. How the truth is to be found out, I don't know, but I feel as if it would. All I ask is that father will keep up mother's spirits, and dear Ruth, only think how you would all feel if I had taken the things. I shall write daily, so don't be anxious. Ever your loving son and brother,

CHARLES."

"P. S. Direct to me 'care of Robert Henshaw;' he is my friend among the clerks."

There was a dead silence in that home of the Hathaways, till the father breaking out into something between a cry and a laugh, said "Mother, Charlie is an honest boy and well-trained, and that should be comfort enough; how often have you said to me 'Charlie never told a lie in his life.'"

"He never did, he never will!" sobbed out the poor mother.

"Come here, mother—kneel down here—we'll trust him with our Father and his Father, we'll commit the case to him, and then we shall feel better;" and the still, small voice of their prayer arose and God was there.

The next morning at nine o'clock, Ruth Hathaway disembarked from a Hudson steamer on a New York wharf, dirty, crowded, and noisy enough to have confounded a head and heart less clear and strong of purpose than hers. She had inquired of the captain the way to Canal street where Brown and Wilson's shop is, and with her little sack containing her change of clothes in her hand, she walked straight up Liberty street to Broadway. Her quick step had caught the eye of an omnibus driver, who beckoned to her, and she nodding affirmatively, jumped into the coach, thinking "how very kind it was of him to give her a ride!" She asked a man, one of four fellow passengers, to tell her when she got to Canal street, accordingly the man pulled the strap, the coach stopped, and with her habitual impetuous movement, she jumped out, and dropping a little curtesy to the driver, said, "Thank you, sir." He, fancying she was tricking him called out, 'That's cool! Stop that hussey! She's dodged her fare!" An impediment of vehicles had accumulated the passengers on the sidewalk at the corner of Canal street. Every eye was turned on our poor little stranger. She stopped, turned round, and in a voice that indicated her honest perplexity, asked, "What does he mean?" "He means to be paid, my child," said an elderly gentleman, who was struck with the simplicity of Ruth's manner, and himself gave the fare to the vociferating driver. Ruth now comprehended her mistake, and repaying the sixpence, she said with her characteristic good sense, "I am a stranger in New York, sir, or I should have known better. He invited me to ride with him, and the people where I live often give rides to strangers."

Her friend again smiled at her simplicity, advised her to keep a good look-out, now she had come to the city, and they parted—he thinking her sweet smile might pay her fare, and she to look for the sign of "Brown, Wilson & Co.," which she soon found and entered the shop. It was thronged with eager buyers and civil clerks, intent on their sales. She looked up and down the long counters, all were unknown to her, till at the extremity of one she saw Otis Jackson. His eye met hers and instantly fell; she saw that in that glance he had recognized her. He was her townsman and an old schoolmate of her brother, Charles Hathaway. Ruth went to the end of the counter where he stood, and said, 'Otis!' her voice was low, but it had a heart-sound, it seemed to come, as it indeed did, from another world than that vanity-fair that surrounded her. Ladies, examining laces, paused to look at her, and one or two of the clerks turned their eyes to Otis Jackson, expecting him to answer, but he averted his eyes, and went to the extremity of the shop, to receive some new customers. "Is Mr. Henshaw here?" asked Ruth. She was civilly answered "Yes," and Henshaw was summoned.

"Where is my brother?" she said. There were tears in her voice though none in her eyes. It was rather an indefinite inquiry from a total stranger, but whether it was her family resemblance to her brother, or the tone of the voice supplying all that the words wanted, Henshaw was sure the inquiry was for Hathaway, and coming from behind the counter before he replied said, in a low voice to Ruth, "You have heard of your brother's misfortune?"

"Yes; where is he?"

"Why—he—you cannot see him immediately; if you will tell me where you are staying I will try to get leave to come to you in the course of the day and go with you to see him."

"Oh, I must go now. I shall stay where he is, I have no other place."

"Henshaw!" called out Mr. Brown, "who are you talking to there?"

Henshaw went close to him and explained.

"A pretty business this," said the surly master; "look, she is fingering over the laces; they are birds of a feather, brother and sister?" Poor Ruth had unconsciously placed her hand on the box of laces. "Go to your own business, Henshaw, behind the counter," added Brown; and then striding up to Ruth, and taking her by the arm, with a mixture of savageness and familiarity, he said, "walk out of my shop or I will send you to the police office."

"Tell me first where my brother is?"

"Where all thieves should be—in the Tombs."

"The Tombs? where are the Tombs?"

"Go out and ask along the street—you'll soon find out."

Ruth went forth with a burning heart.—She walked rapidly a few steps from the hateful shop, and then stopped, confused and uncertain what next to do. She looked up and down the street, and in the faces of the passers-by. No one heeded her, while it seemed to her that all the world should know what she felt and what she wanted. She was proceeding slowly, when suddenly a finger touched her shoulder, and in a low voice spoke kindly to her. It was Henshaw's. His face was agitated and highly colored, and hardly seemed the serene, mild countenance she had first addressed. "I will go with you now," he said, "to see your brother."

"Oh, can you? how kind you are."

How much this kindness had cost Henshaw, Ruth little dreamed. On her leaving the shop he had not been able to repress the expression of his indignation at Brown's inhumanity. Brown was abusive. Henshaw was hot and hasty, and declaring his intention of attending the little girl immediately to her brother, Brown told him if he then left the shop never again to enter it.

"Is it far, sir," asked Ruth, "to that place?"

"No, a very short distance."

"I suppose, sir, it's a——a prison?"

"Yes, a house of detention, where persons are confined to await their trial."

"Then Charlie is not yet tried?—he is not yet condemned, is he?"

"No, no; not yet." "Not yet," struck like a tolling bell on Ruth's heart.

"Your brother," resumed Henshaw, "wrote to you the circumstances. He told you, of course, that he was not guilty?"

"No, he did not say that."

"He did *not*!" exclaimed Henshaw in an alarming tone.

"No sir; why should he?" she asked, speaking for the first time with an assured voice.—"You would not ask such a question if you knew Charles, Mr. Henshaw."

"I do know him, and I feel a confidence in his integrity—but——"

"But, what?—oh, *do speak out*."

"I only hesitated because I cannot bear to distress you. I fear we shall have difficulty in proving your brother's innocence; but we will not talk about that now. You have never been inside a prison, and you must try and keep good resolution."

Ruth did try. But when she saw that huge, stern edifice, called the Tombs—when the massive locks were turned to admit her—and when the keeper, having been requested by Henshaw to permit the young person with him to see Charles Hathaway, scarcely noticing her, led them along the dismal corridors, with that hardened indifference which use gives, her heart sunk, and her feet moved draggingly. They were intercepted and impeded by a party visiting the prison from curiosity. It consisted of two or three elderly people, two very young ladies, from the country, full of pleasing excitement from being for the first time within prison walls—the scene, to their imaginations, of so much possible romance—and their cousin, a young city lawyer, who acted as exponent of the scene.

"Babe, the pirate," said he to them, "is in that cell, No. 81."

"That horrid wretch we read the account of, in the newspaper? How I should like to see him!"

"There is a still more curious monster, Cousin Jane, in No. 83—the German who burned his wife to death."

"Oh, horrors! And who can be between them, in No. 82."

"I don't know; somebody worse than either I suppose. Who is it, Mr. Farrar?"

"I don't know his name; a lad committed for stealing."

"Let us pass, if you please, ladies," said Ruth's conductor. Our amateur visitors stared at Ruth. One said, touching her cousin's arm, "Oh, Henry, did you ever see anything so pale as that pool girl. Mercy! Do you think she is going to be shut up here?"

"No; that is impossible. What innocence, sweetness, and misery!" Ruth's conductor was now unbolting the door of No. 82. The youngest of the ladies, impelled by irrepressible curiosity, followed close enough to see, when the door was opened, a handsome youth, sheet of paper, on which writing. She could not see that the paper was wet with his tears. Ruth darted into the cell; the keeper shut the door, and reboltting it, said to Henshaw, coolly, "You may call me when she is ready to come out."—Henshaw, walking to and fro, unoccupied, in the corridor, presented too tempting an opportunity to gratify the young ladies' curiosity; and their cousin being put up to asking some questions, they got possession of Charles' story, and, what was far more important, Henshaw found out that the enquirer was Henry Sandley, a young lawyer, whose very clever management of a criminal case had, a few weeks before, been much talked of in the city. Henshaw gave him a retaining fee for his friend on the spot, and Sandley engaged to get the trial put off till testimonials of Charles Hathaway's good character could be obtained from the country. On those documents, and on the testimony of his fellow clerks, he said, they must found all their hopes of clearing him; at the same time he confessed the chance was small, against the overwhelming fact of the stolen goods being found in Charles' possession. "Was there," he asked, "among the clerks, any one who could be suspected of the villany of putting the stolen goods into Hathaway's pocket?" Henshaw hesitated, and only said, in reply, that there was not a clerk in the shop he should not have sooner suspected than Hathaway. Henshaw was a man of strict principles. He did suspect—he had all along suspected—Otis Jackson, but he was too scrupulous to run the risk of wronging him by the expression of suspicions that had no proof whatever.

After Charles' first moment of surprise at Ruth's appearance—after the first burst of their young hearts—and after Ruth had sat for a few moments on his pallet, beside him, with her arms linked around his neck, silent and shivering with emotions, he said, "Now, Ruthy, we must not give way so; I bear it very well, only when I sit down to write home, and then thinking how father, and mother, and you feel, knocks me up. How did mother bear it? What did father say?"—Ruth told her short story, and concluded by saying, "To-morrow Charlie, we shall have a letter from them."

"*We!* You cannot stay here, Ruth. Even if you had any place to stay, you know father and mother want you a great deal more than I do."

"I can stay here, Charlie, and I shall—and they would choose it—and there's an end on't."

"But, Ruth, you don't know what a place this is; nor what New York is for an unprotected girl."

"Nonsense, Charlie; I can protect myself."

"Where can you sleep?"

"Sleep? I don't feel much like sleeping; but I can lie here on the floor, or I can get that man to lock me up in some empty cell, like this. I can do anything but go away and leave you; that I will not do."

There was a knock at the door, the bolts were turned, and Henshaw told Charles that a lawyer was waiting to speak to him.

"Let him wait one minute," said Ruth, and taking from her little sack a bottle of cologne and brush, and comb, provided by Miss Emma Gardner, she smoothed her brother's tangled locks, and restored to his sweet countenance its habitual aspect. "There, now you look like our own Charlie," she said.

Sandley entered, and he did not leave the cell without being thoroughly convinced that Charles was innocent, and nearly as well convinced that they should not be able to prove his innocence; and so impressed with the love of the brother and sister, that he resolved to strain every nerve in their behalf. He comforted Charles by assuring him that he knew the matron of the prison—that she was a humane woman—that he would engage her to furnish his sister a bed in her own room, and to see that Miss Ruth had every facility in going to and from her brother's cell.

"Please tell them," said Ruth, "I will only trouble them twice a-day. I shall come to Charles in the morning, and go away in the evening."

"Angel for angel glows with such regard,
This whole, deep, self forgetting, Powers of heav'n
Witness it in the cherubic seraph-love,
Earth sees it in a sister's heart alone."

(Concluded next week.)

"TWAS EVEN THUS."

An amusing illustration of the false philosophy which estimates a man's wealth by the quality of his clothes, and his worth by his wealth, occurred at a religious meeting not a long time ago. A couple, apparently man and wife entered the church where the meeting was held. From their style of dress, it seemed probable that they were strangers in a strange land. Their garments though good and clean, were neither costly nor fashionable. They entered a new pew where sat some ladies, whose exterior was considered more showy, and who seemed to look with some contempt, not republican certainly, upon their neighbors—the lady being, of course, the principal object of observation.

The business of the meeting proceeded, the strangers evinced much interest in the sermon, and the collection was made. The plate bearers presented them to those in the pew who appeared respectable to the strangers they presented them not, possibly thinking they were poor emigrants, who could not afford to give any thing; and, doubtless, forming this judgement on the false principle to which we have adverted. But the strangers were not thus to be excluded; the man watched the return of the plate, arrested it, and put upon it a five dollar gold piece. Oh, the magic power of the precious metal! The collector who had passed him unnoticed, felt its influence, and his countenance lighted up with a most complacent greeting. An eager enquiry after the stranger's name followed, and the owner of the name, before a stranger and afar off, was at once a brother beloved. Oh, humanity! humanity! thou art an inexplicable compound! Would that there was more of Christian men especialy—would cease to look coldly on a fellow Christian, because he wears a rough coat. "A man's a man, for a' that."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A ROADSIDE COLLOQUY.

And so, Squire, you don't take an Erie paper?

No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms; and so I take a couple of them.

But, Squire, these country papers often prove of great convenience to us. The more we encourage them the better their editors can make them.

Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me.

The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a customer. Did you not?

Very true Major; but I paid three dollars for it.

And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained that press, and kept it ready for your use, you would have been without the means of advertising your property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in those papers.—Did that cost you anything.

No, but——

And your brother's death was thus published with a long obituary notice.

Yes, yes, but——

And the destruction of your neighbor Brigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of our newspaper set them right

Oh, true but——

And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his newspaper defence, which cost him nothing.

Yes, yes, but these things are news for the readers. They cause people to take the papers.

No, no, Squire Grudge, not if all are like you. Now, I tell you, the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black line over it, and, with all your riches, this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things, will be spoken of, but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types to these saying, will remark of your, "Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging for an obituary." Good morning, Squire.

CHEAP MANURING.—Many farmers in this State, of late years, have adopted the practice of manuring their land for wheat the ensuing season, by turning in crops. For instance, take a field when the grass upon it is about fully grown, say the first of July, and turn it nicely over with the plow. Then harrow and sow with buckwheat. In four or five weeks, that is, by the middle of August, this crop will have attained its growth. Turn this under with the plow, as you did the grass before. These two green crops, thus plowed under, bring to the soil much manure from the green haulm acquired from the atmosphere. They create an active fermentation, make the soil light and pliable, and manure it more than if the same had been cut in the form of hay and fodder, and given to horses and cattle in the barn. It is, on the whole, an excellent mode of enriching soils, which will ordinarily produce good wheat the next season.

Norwegian Character.

Yesterday we made some allusion to the numerous colonists of Norwegians settled in the Territory. In the same connection, we can becomingly add some remarks, suggested by previous readings of Norwegian history.

Until within a few years, little was known in this country of the Norwegian character. Miss Bremer's enchanting works brought the American public to the first knowledge of their character. Her description of their independence, general education, virtuous frugality and tidy thrift, open new light to many, to whom the people and institutions of Norway had heretofore been a sealed book.—And now the thousands, or tens of thousands of Norwegians who are making a home in our Republic, render a knowledge of this people both a matter of duty and patriotism. We quote liberally from Dr. Baird, because he is a traveller of such a truly venerated character, that we could not desire better autority in justification of our opinion that there is scarcely a superior people in Europe, in all those elements which constitute a desirable population for a Republic.

Dr. Baird, who is not prejudiced with the natural love of country, says that they are *frank*, brave, well educated, honest and true, and remarkably hospitable.

"To strangers, the Norgians are particularly kind and attentive. We have had proof of this ourselves. And it is said that the people in the interior of the country, living in a state of patriarchal simplicity, even excel the inhabitants of the cities and large towns in the virtue of hospitality. The best of every thing which they have they are ready to share with the stranger, who demands the hospitality of their house. And though their abodes may be humble and their fare coarse, nothing will be omitted which they can do for his enjoyment. If it be summer, the fruits of the season—straw berries, and similar productions of their gardens and fields—are added. And all this is done with the expectation of a mere pittance of reward, if any at all."

Some of their newspapers bears a deservedly high character. As probably few Americans are aware of the ability and character of the Press of Norway, we quote from Doct. Baird:

"The most extensively circulated paper in the kingdom is the MORGENBLAD, published at Christiania. In paper and type, this journal (and the same thing may be said of some others) is superior to the most of the French and German papers. Its articles of foreign and domestic news are well prepared, and its editorial articles are written with much ability. We are acquainted with one of the editors, and a better informed man we have rarely seen any where."

In relation to their Government, Dr. Baird

"The government of Norway is constitutional, and decidedly the most free of all the governments of Europe. This is a remarkable fact. The people of this country have always been a bold, energetic race, and fond of freedom. Their mountain air, and their life of severe toil on the fiords, or in their valleys, has always given them energy of character. And, like the Swiss, and the inhabitants of all other similarly situated countries, they have been impatient of tyranny, and desirous of freedom."

Their attachment to liberal institutions is one of the most marked traits of their character. The Norwegians have literally wrung reforms from the hands of their Kings, by that unflinching moral steadiness which, in a right cause gives certain success. Their Storthing assembles only once in three years, but in the meanwhile, no change is discovered in their Representative's feelings. They abolished all titles of nobility, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors of their late King Bernadotte, to prevent it. He even attended the Norwegian Storthing in 1831, with an army, yet notwithstanding every blandishment of office and kingly power, he could not prevent the members from abolishing all titles of nobility. We do not hesitate to say that so honorable a testimony to a republican character, is not furnished by any people in Europe. The record of this remarkable struggle is worth preserving. The law was first passed in 1815, when Europe was covered with that midnight which succeeded the battle of Waterloo. It was vetoed by the King. Again it passed in 1818. It was vetoed again. But now comes the final struggle, as by their Constitution if a bill passed *three successive* diets, it became a law in spite of the King. Bernadotte came on to Christiana, the capital of Norway, and employed all the means in his power to prevent its adoption. An army of 6000 troops were there. In the simple and ever memorable language of the historian, "All was in vain. The Storthing was immovable; the vote was repeated, and the nobility of Norway was doomed to pass off the scene." We should add to the above, that the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS is a fundamental article of the Constitution of Norway.

The annals of the Long Parliament of England are frequently and most justly referred to, to wake up patriotism, and excite a noble spirit of liberty, but it seems to us that the history of Norway has been over-looked, at a time too, when the slavish doctrines of the Holy Alliance—as the Congress of European Sovereigns most impiously assumed to themselves—covered all Europe with the dark pall of despotism.—*Daily Wisconsin.*

SOMETHING OF A GAIN.—Sitting upon the broad piazza which looks out upon the Hudson River Race Course, watching the great fleet of steamers vieing with each other in splendor and speed, and listening to comments upon each, we have been reminded of the satisfaction afforded to a group of kindred conversers by an old Quaker, once upon a time on Long Island Sound.

"Do you thing this boat has gained upon the other; Mr. Broadbrim, within the last sixty miles?"

"Friend, I would not be certain, but I do think she has, somewhat."

"How *much*, should you think, Mr. Broadbrim?" eagerly asked the group.

"I may be mistaken; but I should say—about an inch."

Later from Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune July 15.

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Haviland, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, touching at Tampico and Brazos. She left Vera Cruz at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th inst., Tampico on the afternoon of the 10th, and Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 11th. She arrived at the S. W. Pass on the night of the 13th, having made a fine run.

The Galveston brought no latter news direct from the army of Gen. Scott, for there had been no further arrivals of couriers at Vera Cruz.

From Tampico we have some verbal intelligence not without interest. The American prisoners had not arrived there, but were at a place about forty leagues distant—probably Huejutla. On the 8th inst., Col. De Russy, of the Louisiana regiment, left Tampico at the head of about two hundred men intending to proceed to the relief of the prisoners.

He took with him a small force of the regular artillery, a portion of his own regiment and some of the mounted men of Tampico—a serviceable description of force raised in the town. It is more than probable that the colonel will have a brush with the enemy before he gets back. There are said to be pretty strong parties of guerillas on the rout to be followed.

The editor of the Sun of Anahuac has seen the Republicano of the 28th of June, containing Mr. Buchanan's letter, with which we are all familiar, and the pretended proceedings of an American council of war. Upon the information thus derived the editor founds an article which we give below. [His views are more fully developed on the Spanish side, but the English article is sufficient.] As to the counsel of war alluded to, the proceedings will be found in the news from the city of Mexico:

From the Sun of Anahuac, of the 8th inst.

WHAT COURSE WILL GEN. SCOTT PURSUE?—The late intelligence we have received from Mexico of the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations treating of peace, has, it seems to us, altered the course which Gen. Scott was to pursue.

We have deferred our remarks until now, because we were afraid to be too hasty in our speculations.

It seems most likely to us that Gen. Scott will not advance any further until he receives orders from Washington to do so. But will the cabinet at Washington give this order? We doubt it very much, because it would throw more difficulties in the way of the negotiations.

It must have struck the mind of every one who has read the correspondence above alluded to, that the tone of the Mexican government has altered very much, if we should judge from the few lines addressed to Mr. Buchanan by the Mexican Premier in answer to his propositions of peace.

We do not see, in his letter, any of that arrogance which in every instance before, has characterised the Mexican diplomatic correspondence—but on the contrary a pretty polite, though short answer, in which he says that he declines answering to the arguments of Mr. Buchanan, until Congress, to whom he refers the matter and who have solely the power to decide, shall have acted upon them.

In a note which he addresses to Congress, he presses them to take immediate action upon them.

But in the meantime what is Gen. Scott to do? Will he take up his line of march for the capital while there are hopes entertained for peace? This is not at all probable. We therefore came to the conclusion that he will not move a step forward until all hopes for concluding a treaty of peace are lost.

Later Still.

From the N.O. Picayune, July 16.

The steamship Galveston arrived last night from Vera Cruz, by way of Tampico and Brazos Santiago. She left Vera Cruz on the 9th, Tampico on the 10th, and the Brazos on the 12th.

By this arrival we have letters and papers from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. So far as we can learn by them, or by verbal report of the officers of the Palmetto, there had been no arrival from the army of Gen. Scott since the night of the 1st inst. We are therefore, confirmed in our opinion that the story brought here by some one on the Galveston about a courier from Mexico with "momentous" news to the 5th was "all o' my eye." We can learn nothing whatever from the army or the Capital.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 9th inst. gives the following account of the issue of Capt. Mayo's expedition against Father Jaranta.

Capt. Mayo, U. S. N. Governor of Alvarado, as we have said in a previous number, ascended the Alvarado river with the steamer Petrita a few days ago in pursuit of a renowned priest, chief of the Guerillas, Padre Jaranta. Capt. M. went up the river about 70 miles, to a town called Cosamaloapan, where the Padre had capturned an American traders boat with two men and robbed 200 dollars from them; but when he arrived the Mexican had fled, after selling the boat.

No resistance was made to the Governor—he hoisted the American flag, made the alcalde pay the two hundred dollars and return the boat two the owner.

The Padre, before leaving Cosomaloapan on Friday last, told the people that his intention was to go to Tesechoacan and Hacienda of Mopalapam, for the purpose of collecting 500 horses, to mount his men, at this time stationed in the town of Cotasta, Hacienda of Naranjo, and Boca Costal, in number about 600 effective men: from these places he was to join a Guerilla Chief from Jalapa, Juan Chimacy Rebolledo, who is now in the pass of the Hayna, nine miles from Jalapa, with 150 men, and collecting as many more as possible from the neighboring country, for the purpose of attacking our trains on their way up. He has positive orders to take no prisoners, but to put to death not only all Americans, but even every Mexican that he can catch, that has in any way rendered services to our countrymen.

The Sun also reports a fight between a Frenchman named Simon Lamandee, and a Mexican named Ramon Bustamente. The Mexican stabbed the Frenchman dangerously and then made his escape. A reward of $100 was offered for Bustamente forwith.

Gen. Pierce had not left Vera Cruz when the Palmetto sailed, but was expected to leave that day or Saturday, the 10th.

From Tampico and the Brazos we have no news whatever. The Palmetto brought mails from each point at which she touched, but they were not distributed last night.

Mr. Manuel Alvarez, late American Consul at Santa Fe, describes the mineral resources of New Mexico, in which he resided 20 years as being varied and extensive. In a letter recently published in the St. Louis Reveille, he states that on the east side of Sandilla Mountains, there is plenty of gold dust and grain, but no workers with skill and capital, because no protection could be had.—There are also silver mines, and a bed of silver ore in the Nambe Mountains—abundance of iron ore and lead. Copper abounds everywhere, and coal is plentiful and of good quality in many places.

SINGULAR CONFESSION.—The Troy Whig says: "Possibly one reason why Gen. Taylor declines to run as a party candidate, is that he does not wish to be harrassed by such a flock of office-seeking cormorants, as that which hovered round General Harrison from the time of his election to the hour of his death."

Old Rough and Ready, who never retreated before a foe, recoiling at the bare idea of those unmerciful Racheros, the whig office-seeking cormorants! We put some faith in this; and we cannot but think that in repudiating the whig party Gen. T. has made a retreat as masterly as any of his victories.—*Albany Atlas.*

O'Connell in Parliament.

The Dublin journals speak in terms of strong indignation of the omission, in Parliament, of any demonstrations of respect upon the announcement of the death of the Liberator. The Speaker, it appears, was duly and formally apprised of the event, yet the subject was not alluded to in the House. Even when the writ was moved for the election of a new member in his place, the same unusual and unaccountable silence was preserved. The "Dublin Freeman's Journal," of June 19, has the following strong remarks upon the subject:

"We cannot but regard this both as an individual and national insult. It has been the long established custom of the House, on the death of an eminent representative, to accompany the motion for the writ with a tribute of respect for his services, and regret for his decease. The journals of the House abound with such demonstrations. Burke, Pitt, Fox, Windham, Wilberforce, Grattan, and a host of others less conspicuous, have had their virtues and services duly recorded. Friends and foes alike came forth; for the grave, while it swells the heart of friendship to exuberant praise, disarms hostility of all its bitterness. Such compliments are graceful in the living, as well as generous to the dead.

"Had fate exhausted the hour-glass of the 'Duke,' what praises would have been exhausted on his memory! Or of Lord John Russell—how his services to civil and religious freedom would have been commemorated! Or of Sir Robert Peel—even the gall of Mr. D'Israeli would have been metamorphsed into panegyrical honey. Or Richard Cobden—and the free-traders would be all eulogy and lamentation. But Daniel O'Connell passes away—and there is none to do reverence to *his* memory!

"The great chieftain, whose name will live when the ungenerous multitude of Parliament men will be delegated to immortal obscurity, needed no such hypocritical tribute. He is as much above them in fame, as they are below him in services rendered to all mankind.

"Perhaps he had no right to calculate on the generosity of toryism, against which he warred for forty years, finally trampling it under foot. But surely the reformers of the House of Commons, with Lord John Russell at their head, should not suffer the opportunity to pass without recording their sense of the great services of the greatest reformer of the age.

"It was a weak and unmanly act—a pitiful submission to that black deposit of inveterate hate which, notwithstanding all the pretensions and professions, lies deep in the English heart towards O'Connell and his country. Color it as they may, the enmity is there; and the House of Commons only reflected the public opinion of the nation in its grim and ungracious silence. We well know how to interpret this breach of customary respect in the person of our departed leader. How little does the insult detract from his worth—how clearly does it determine the spirit of the British Parliament and the British nation!—Nothing is cheaper than words; but even these were wanting to commemorate the worth of departed greatness, when, for the first time since his death, the name of O'Connell was heard in the House of Commons.—All parties were agreed to hush that name which is imperishably interwoven with the history of freedom and progress, and will live forever in the hearts and memories of men."

"AN AMUSING SCENE."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a bitter Federal print, gives this heading to the following:

"We are informed, by a gentleman from Chicago, that when the letter of LEWIS CASS was read to the Convention, it took the people with so much surprise that they called for a second reading, which was followed by jeers therefore, Mr. Cass was read twice, and laid on the table."

Without intending to say aught in disparagement of the other distinguished Democrats, who felt it to be their duty to write more lengthy epistles than that of Gen. Cass we must say, that, so far as the proceedings of this great Convention enables us to judge, he did no less than he should have done, by merely stating the reasons why he could not attend. His opinions on the subject of Western Improvements, as well as those of the other distinguished gentlemen, are known to the country: and, from the well known character of the great body of those who composed the Convention, any further expression of those opinions, so far as the distinguish men, were themselves concerned, was not likely to produce any good effects whatever. The men who laughed and jeered in the Convention, would have been just as ready to abuse him, to jeer and laugh at him, if he had written a volume on the subject, as they were before, and now are. Such men as King, Corwin, Greeley, &c., who prove to have been the leading spirits of the Convention, did not sustain LEWIS CASS and the honor of their country, against Daniel Webster and Great Britain, when he took such a responsibility as perhaps no other representative of his country abroad ever took; and we would feel sorry to fifid that distinguished statesman and patriot, occupying any political position, which would lead such men as these, and their followers, to praise him.—*Pitts. Post.*

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—During the past few months, it is supposed that several millions of hard money have been withdrawn from circulation in this part of the country, and sent off to Mexico and other distant parts. And yet it is not missed, but money never was plentier or cheaper than now; the banks never healthier: business never sounder and more prosperous. So much for the relived and misrepresented independent treasury.

Suppose the public funds to be in the possession of the banks, as of yore; and suppose as would of course he the case in such an event, these three or four millions had been withdrawn from those institutions; what the result would be, it requires no Solomon to tell. A suspension of specie payments, tightness in the money market, and general panic and confusion all over the country.

Here is a proof—practicable and tangible—of the wisdom and efficacy of one of the leading and favorite measures of the American democracy. Is it not enough to cover federalism with shame?—*Pennsylvanian.*

SOMETHING NEW.—The Pittsburg American, one of the leading organs of the Federal Party, has just found out that the gallant TAYLOR is the choice of JAMES K. POLK for the Presidency—and that Mr. Buchanan is to run on the Ticket with the old General for Vice President. So it is with whigery.—One day they allege that Mr. Polk is bitterly hostile to Gen. Taylor, and the next that he is using the patronage of the government to get the General elected President! Like the real Mexicans, the Federalists in the United States are split into a million of factions, which present to the world a bundle of contradictions as wicked as they are ridiculous. Gen. Taylor boldly charges those who denounce the War as being worse than MEXICANS!—so that hereafter the Federal Whigs will not find it difficult to ascertain their places. The General says that "no man can be a friend of his who oppose the War!"—Do you hear that?—*Bedford Gazette.*

PROTECTION OF HORSES AGAINST FLIES.—We find in an exchange paper the following remedy, or rather preventative, against what every man must regard as an annoyance this hot weather:—Take two or three handfulls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, put the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and, before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

"Look here, Tom, what do you think of this here printing business? Aint it an astonishing thing to you?" "Well hoss, it is; they may talk about their national conventions, but I think the art of printing is about the greatest *concoction* that ever I seen in my born days."

BATTLES ON THE PRAIRIES.—*Further particulars.*—A letter was received this morning from James S. Wethered, to his friends in Baltimore, from which we make the following extracts:

"On the 23d day of June, 1847, at Pawnee Fork we were attacked by about fifty Indians whom we repulsed without the loss of any of our men or property, though several of the men were wounded; one of my men in several different places; he will probably recover.—We congratulated ourselves in being successful in thus driving off these pests of the prairies; but, alas! this affair was but a prelude to what was subsequently experienced by us.

It is our custom on the prairies at all times to make our encampment as safe as practicable; this we do by having the wagons placed in a circular form, inside of which some of the cattle are fastened, the rest being hobbled, the centre being occupied by ourselves; a guard is then set which is relieved every two hours.

This was our situation on the 26th ult., on the banks of the Arkansas river, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, just at the moment when the cattle were loosened to be driven out, an attack was made by about three hundred Camanche Indians, who succeeded in "stampeding" some three hundred and fifty head of stock, mostly the property of the government.

The plan adopt by the Indians, was to rush on the camp, firing their guns, and uttering the most unearthly yells and shouts which you can imagine. The engagement lasted about 30 minutes in which three of our men were wounded, supposed mortally.

"Lieut. Love, who commands one hundred men, ordered out twenty-five of them to pursue the Indians, and if, possible, retake the cattle. They overtook the enemy, and had a desperate engagement, in which five of our men were killed, and six wounded; three of these the doctor reports cannot live. Several horses were killed on both sides. The loss on the part of the Indians is supposed to be large, they, however, as is their custom, succeeded in carrying off their dead.

"The Camanches are the finest equestrians in the world. They will ride past us at full gallop and show our rifles no part of their bodies but one foot, which is hooked over the saddle, the rest of them being hid by the horse. In this position they are perfect Apollos, and are considered the bravest and most warlike Indians on the continent.

"When the government closes the Mexican war, it will find the punishing of this people quite a serious affair. The Camanches will have no great opinion of the power of our government, unill they are made to feel it."—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE BRITISH IN CHINA.—We suppose that the doings of Sir John Davis will not be disavowed or set aside by the goverment at home; they may be disapproved, perhaps, by the English press, or some portion of it, but we venture to say that the disapproval will be conveyed in moderate if not very gentle language. There will be no such talk of infamy, of monstrous and unheard-of cruelty, barbarism, &c, &c., from the London Times, Mr. Douglas Jorrold and others, as was shouted aloud when Vera Cruz was bombarded by General Scott. Yet if it was such a monstrous thing for General Scott to bombard the city of Vera Cruz after weeks of warning preparation—giving ample time and opportunity for women and children to be placed beyond the reach of danger—what shall we say to Sir John Davis, who actually resolved and prepared to bombard the city of Canton without a day of warning—who came suddenly upon the city in time of peace, when there could be no expectation of attack, when there was chance of escape for not a women or a child among all those teeming thousands, and coolly announced to the native authorities that, if all his demands were not yielded at once, he would rain his shells and cannon balls upon their terest a Times comparison between the conduct of General Scott and that of Sir John Davis.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

AMERICAN COINS.—The coinage at the Mint for the last six month (namely, from 1st January to 1st July, 1847) is $8,206,223—far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the government was founded. Under the new instructions given by Mr. Walker, under the law establishing the constitutional treasury, all foreign coin received by the government is at once transferred to the Mint, where it is recoined, and paid out as American coin—the only form in which it will circulate among the people. The Union says, "there is every reason to believe that nearly sixty millions of dollars will be converted into American coin during the administration of President Polk."

KENTUCKY.—We had the pleasure of a visit this morning from a sterling democrat from the state of Kentucky, who brings cheering accounts of the prospect of the democratic party at the August elections. The opposition of the whigs to the war, has driven from the ranks of that party many patriotic and highminded men, who cannot be induced to side with the federal leaders and the federal press, in denouncing and vilifying their own government. Mr Clay, he informs us, has "not let go his hold yet," but still insists on an "honorable discharge," and thinks it unkind in his whig brethern to seek to confer upon General Taylor; that wreath of honor which he has spent a lifetime in entwining for his own brow. When the whigs throw off Mr. Clay, Kentucky will be thrown off with him. Mark that!—*Baltimore Argus.*

MELANCHOLY.—Mr. R. MORLEY, of Painesville, Ohio, who has been stopping at the Commercial Hotel in this city for the past week is missing, and it is feared he has geen drowned. It is known that Mr. Morley has lost largely by the decline in breadstuffs, and it so worked upon him that partially deprived him of his senses. He went aboard of the steamer Patchin on Wednesday evening, and said he wanted to go to Grand River, Ohio as the people in Buffalo wanted to kill him. The officers of the boat on account of his strange actions, refused to take him unless some of his friends would take care of him. He started, however, with the boat, but before she got out of the creek, he got off with his baggage and went back to the foot of Main st. He was seen about 1 o'clock yesterday morning sitting on the gang plank of the steamer London, which is the last time he was seen. His pocket-book contained papers and some four or five hundred dollars in money, was picked up in the creek this morning by Capt. Stewart of the Michigan. He undoubtedly fell or jumped into the creek and was drowned. His valise was also found on the dock.—*Buffalo Express.*

INFLUENCE OF A BAD EXAMPLE.—The Alabama Journal learns from a gentleman, whose source of information entitles it to high credit that the conduct of Mrs. Winston, which brought about the killing of Dr. Perry, in Sumpter, Alabama, was in a great degree attributable to the influence produced on her mind by the reading of Mrs. Virginia Myers' letters. She, too, wished to write letters, which should be circulated, read and admired.

The N. York "TRIBUNE" concludes an article on the recent advices from Mexico, by expressing the assured belief that "peace, good, subtantial, permanent peace, is much farther off than when the armies of the two countries first encountered at Palo Alto." We wonder how the *Tribune* figures that out. The battle of Polo Alto occured more than a year ago, and if we ever do have peace, we are most assuredly, that much nearer its consummation. How does it make it out "farther off" then?

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 31, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

Democratic Meeting.

We ask the attention of our Democratic friends to call a for a meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening next. We trust all will attend that can conveniently. There will undoubtedly be some good speaking, and may be, a little of the leaven of 1844!

☞ Spafford has succeeded in making a very superior article of "tall black ink." The Gazette has tried it and pronounces it good, and so do we. Dare any body dispute it after that!

☞ Graham's Magazine for August is on our table. It is embellished with plates illustrative of "The Spanish Lovers," and the "Fashions." Among the contributors to the literary contents, are T. S. Arthur, J. F. Cooper, Caroline H. Butler, Emma Duval and H. E. Grannis. Geo. R. Graham & Co., Philadelphia, publishers.

The Crops.

From all parts of the country our accounts represent the wheat crop as good. In the western states, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin territory, take them as a body, there probably will be over an average crop. In some places, where in the spring it was thought to be entirely winter killed, it has come forward and will produce enough for home consumption and a surplus for export. In those States there were sown large quantities of Spring wheat, and more than an usual quantity of corn planted. South and East, the accounts are better still. In this county there will probably be a larger crop than ever before. The fly has done some damage, but the increased quantity put in last fall, will more than make up for all losses.—The corn never looked better, and every thing indicates an abundant crop.

☞ A frame dwelling house, belonging to the estate of the late P. S. V. Hamot, on Peach street, took fire on Tuesday afternoon, and after burning the roof off—*went out.* It was occupied by a number of German families.

Another Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The Gazette has another letter from Gen. Taylor, which it styles a "letter of acceptance," and predicates the assertion upon it that "He is, therefore, fairly before the people as a *Whig* candidate" for President. The letter is an answer to a whig public meeting in Trenton, N. J. We would give it a place in our columns if we had the room to spare this week—we may do so hereafter, however. In the mean time, we should like to have our to sustain their assertion, quoted above. If there is, he certainly has also accepted the nomination of the Native Americans, for he wrote a similar letter in answer to a meeting of that party nominating him as *their* candidate. The N. Y. Tribune, in giving the letter, says that it does not see that Gen. Taylor "yields himself to a Whig nomination." A wonderful difference in the opinions of these whig editors.

☞ Mr. Gillett, the present able and efficient Solicitor of the United States Treasury, is making arrangements for the sale of the real estate which has fallen into the hands of the Government from its debtors, in different sections of the country, and, his plan for its disposal will soon be published. From about the period of the creation of the Solicitor's office to this time, real estate has been falling upon the hands of the Government, but particularly since the expansion of 1836, large portions of which are still held by the office, and generally unproductive and subject to expense of agent's fees, &c. Some portions of this land are held by the Government in trust, to be applied on debts.

None of the locofoco papers except the Harrisburg Argus fly the Taylor flag yet.—*Herald.*

Our neighbors seem quite importunate on the subject of Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Democracy. Wait friend until the ides of March next, and you will see the Old Hero's name floating at the mast head of every Democratic journal in the country. Stick a pin there!—*Carlisle Democrat.*

You can speak for yourself, most worthy sage—but we protest against your doing so for us. If Gen. Taylor should, between now and "the ides of March," define his position, and his views should accord with the long tried principles of the democratic party, and a Democratic National Convention should place his name before the people, we would support him cheerfully. Otherwise we would not—the Democrat may do as it pleases, however; but we advise it to change its name if, as the above indicates, it intends to go the old General blind. We shall support no man who is not a democrat, clearly and unqualifiedly so, and we opine there are a "few more left of the same sort" besides us! "Stick a pin there!"

☞ The Gazette is of opinion that Tom Corwin will yet "rise to a pinnacle where calumny cannot reach him." If he does it will be a "pinnacle" similar to that prepared for Haman.

☞ We are pleased to notice by the Buffalo papers that Hon. G. W. Clinton, of that city, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, in place of Hon. Wm. Allen, elected to the Supreme Court.

☞ We see by the Rochester Advertiser that Mr. P. Homan, late of that city, is hereafter to be associated with the editor of the Detroit Free Press, in conducting that paper. By the by, the editor of the Free Press promised when we were there to put the "Observer" on his exchange book. We have not received a paper yet! Has he forgotten us?

☞ The Lewistown Democrat has an article on "Editorial Troubles," but among the editor enumerates, he does not mention the greatest—*want of money.* If we had plenty of money all other "Editorial Troubles" would sink into insignificance.

WHAT DO THE WHIGS WANT?

No party ever administered a government more successfully than have the Democrats that of the United States, yet none have ever had so bitter and unscrupulous an opposition to contend with as they. Ever since the formation of the two parties they have been in the ascendency, with the bare exception of twelve years, and in all that time the history of the past and the present, show an almost unprecedented and unexampled state of prosperity. Yet there never has been a democratic administration that was not denounced by the opposition as inimical to the best interests of the people, and bent on the destruction of the prosperity of the country. "Ruin" and "panic," "war, pestilence and famine" have been the burden of their songs and arguments until now it is as natural to hear them croak as it is for the chanticleer to crow for the morning's dawn. In all this time, too, there never was a dispute between our government and a foreign power that they have not espoused the cause of the enemy, and denounced their own government in language, which in any other country, would subject its authors to the charge of treason, and endanger their necks. England, Algiers, France, and last, Mexico, have each, in turn, excited the sympathy and commiseration of these patriots *par excellence.* The present administration has had, probably, more of this spirit—"aid and comfort"—to contend against than any of its predecessors; and well and truly has it stood up against it, and vindicated and sustained democratic principles, and the honor and glory of the country.

Now, in all this war upon the democracy—this unparalleled and unaccountable opposition to their own government—what has been their object? *What do the Whigs want?* If it is to make the country more prosperous, ought not the people to have seen and felt some of their *patent* prosperity in the twelve years they were allowed to rule? Most certainly so—but it was not forthcoming, and can they now grumble if they should prefer the substantial prosperity they have experienced under democratic rule, to theirs, which they have only seen in theory and felt in imagination! If they wish to make the people more happy and contented, they have but to look abroad over the land, and they will see—they must see—that that were an impossibility. No people on the face of the globe are now, in the language of the Whig mayor of Lowell, so truly "happy, contented and prosperous," as those of the United States. If it is to vindicate the honor of the government and elevate her higher among the nations of the earth, their course heretofore and now belies their professions, and unhesitatingly leads one to suspect the very opposite to be their object!

But, to stop generalizing and at once come down to the present. Every measure, almost every appointment, of the present administration, has received at the hands of the whig party an opposition the most unrelenting and unscrupulous. The war has been their chief hobby, and while many of them *profess* a wish to sustain the country, their leaders have thrown every impediment in the way of its prosecution they could. We have no doubt, indeed we have it from those who know, that [redacted] congress, has done more to postpone a peace than all other causes combined. The Mexican press have continually kept up the flagging hopes of their countrymen by representing that "one entire party" in this country were opposed to its prosecution. And they were honest in their belief, too! Webster declared in his Philadelphia speech that he intended to have the President impeached for his conduct in relation to the war. The New York Tribune, the organ of another wing of the party, has daily teemed with articles, which the Mexican press have copied, denouncing the war as unjust, unnecessary, unconstitutionally declared, and calling down the direst veangeance of heaven upon the Administration for plunging the country into it. Corwin, a whig Senator from Ohio, advises them to "welcome" our soldiers, "with bloody hands and hospitable graves," while almost every whig paper copied and *endorsed* the infamous advice. Now in all this what has been the object of the whigs! For our part, we can hardly divine—unless it be a factious opposition to any and every thing proposed or accomplished by the democratic party—and an overweening desire for spoils and place! For this, they would do anything, consistent or inconsistent, honest or dishonest! Of such a party, let the people beware—their written history is identified with factious opposition without a cause—that to be writ will, we doubt not, be its counterpart.

We hear a great deal of talk about *Bob Turner*, of Nashville, coming out for "Rough and Ready," against the world. It is very possible, and it is Mr. Polk's fault, for if he had have given "Bob" *that* brigadier generalship, in all *possibility* he would now be fighting the Mexicans, instead of the administration.—*Boston Post.*

James Watson Webb, and a "few more of the same sort," we wot of, might as well be classed in the same category. Both the administration and General Taylor will undoubtedly *survive* their "coming out."

☞ We wish the Boston P[illegible] would quit stealing from the Easton Argus [illegible] gives us so much trouble to give the proper credit. We often copy from the Post, and of course give it the credit—but then in *two* or *three* weeks *after* we find the same articles in the Argus as original, and of course the Post must have stole them—cause why, the Argus never steals! oh, no, never!

☞ A person who signs himself "Arch. D. Nixon," of North East, is informed that his communication can appear in the columns of the Observer on the receipt of one dollar for inserting, and a sufficient security to indemnify us against *all* loss from a suit for *libel.* Not before!

☞ A couple of shavers have been taking in the Cincinnatians on a large scale, by pretending to sell them white lead and black paint, in kegs which were filled with whiting and tar. They obtained large advances at $1 per keg, and then vanished.

☞ The Telegraph is rapidly progressing from Detroit to Milwaukee. The necessary amount of wire has been ordered, together with all the necessary apparatus. What has become of the Buffalo and Detroit Telegraph Company?

☞ S. D. Carpenter has withdrawn from the Girard Free Press. The readers of that sheet havn't lost much thereby.

"Locofoco."

With whigery this catch phrase of "Locofoco" possesses peculiar and extraordinary merit. It is used upon all occasions—in season and out—and with a confidence in its potency to silence all opposition to their candidates, and controvert all arguments brought against their measures, which, to a stranger, is wholely inexplicable. No heathen worshipper, bowed down before his graven image, ever mumbled over his daily repeated invocation with more faith, than the followers of modern whigery reiterate, parrot like, this misnomer of the democratis party, whenever opportunity offers. With them it is the shibboleth of every political enormity and absurdity. Talk to them of the self-evident truths of political economy applied to measures of governmental policy, and they gravely tell you it is a "locofoco abstraction." Tell them of the dangers to be apprehended from a National Bank, and you are at once told it is a "locofoco humbug." Point out the ruinous consequences to the individuality and liberty of the States which would result from their latitudinarian construction of the constitution in regard to internal improvements by the general government, and you are met with the cry of "locofoco absurdity." Expose the injustice of a tariff for protection, like that of '42, and exhibit the justice and equality of one for revenue, like that of '46, and a cry of "locofoco ruin," produced by "locofoco free-trade," is heard from all their partizan presses. If we expose the traiterous course of such men as Corwin, Greeley, & Co., in regard to the Mexican war, we are saluted with the choice epithet of "locofoco falsifiers." If we tell them that they have done more to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy by their insane and blind opposition to the war, and to prevent a speedy and honorable peace, than all other causes combined, "locofocoism is afraid of the liberty of the press" is our answer. And thus it is in regard to every question and movement of the political world.—"Locofoco," "locofoco," is the only reply—the only argument—almost the only word! For all the use these politicians make of it, Webster's Dictionary might as well never have been written, or otherwise, only to explain the different meanings of that one word, "Locofoco!" In steamboats, in hotels, at the corners of the streets, in meetings, and stage coaches, it is the burden of their song, and the whole sum and substance of their argument. Now it is said that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and we doubt not that democratic principles and measures will prove just as beneficial to the masses whether stigmatized as "Locofoco," or any thing else.—Hence, we have no disposition to deprive them of it. It appears to do them so much good to use it.

A Gratuitous Job.

The Gazette has undertaken the gratuitous job of proving that Gen. Cass does not deserve the respect and support of his party. Don't make yourselves unhappy, gentlemen—his party, we are of opinion, are the best judges of that.

☞ Gov. Martin, of Alabama, who had come out for the second time as a volunteer democratic candidate, has withdrawn from the canvass, leaving the field clear for Chapman and his whig competitor.

A Hit from the "Great Expounder."

Webster's organ, the Boston Courier, in alluding to a late letter from Gen. Taylor, thus hits "the Ashland farmer:"

"He undoubtedly covets a nomination from both the great political parties. Perhaps he might strengthen his chance, if he should unite himself in communion with one popular church, and be baptized according to the form of another."

Hit him again, Daniel—"personally we have no objection, on the contrary would be glad to see it."

☞ Col. Doniphan rubs Tom Corwin down with a curry-comb and smooths him off with a briar, for his vile abuse of the Mexican war, delivered in the U. S. Senate. Col. D. is a whig, but not a traitor, and that's the difference between him and Tom.

☞ A very sickly place is Girard—so much so that the Free Press isn't issued but every other week—cause "two of our compositors" are sick. Humbug!

☞ Some of the whig papers in the interior of Ohio have suggested the name of Hon. Columbus Delano, as a candidate for Governor. He's of the Corwin stripe, and voted against the army bill! Hope he'll be nominated!

☞ The Gazette still eulogizes the *traitor* Corwin because he advised the Mexicans to "welcome" Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Patterson, *Pillow*, Doniphan, and their followers, "with bloody hands and hospitable graves." A fellow feeling makes people sometimes wonderous kind!

☞ The editor of the Westfield Messenger is going back to Massachusetts to assume an interest in the Greenfield Gazette. He was formerly from that place, we believe, and returns just as he left—an unmitigated *tory.*

☞ The Reading Gazette, which came out a daily, and strutted its brief hour upon the stage, has crawled back to its weekly shell again.

☞ A committee of Federalists in Maine, writing to Mr. Clay, say—"We are pleased to learn that you are opposed to the present war, prosecuted against a weak and distracted neighboring Republic, that was begun in *Infamy*—that is prosecuted for *Conquest*—and must end in *Disgrace.*" Mr. Clay, in reply, says—"Yes, gentleman, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement." *Once* Mr. Clay was for his country. Now he is with the enemy. Once he was a Democrat. Now he is a *Mexican* Whig.

☞ It is said that the purchaser of Joseph Bonaparte's splendid mansion at Bordentown intends to convert it into a glass manufactory, and the beautiful parks and lawns which surround it will be used for purposes of tilage.

☞ We hope our neighbor of the Gazette will survive the bar-*bore*-ous attack of the last Girard Free Press, and learn to let edge tools alone after this. A man that wields the pen, and executes fine mezzotint engravings on *wood*, is a dangerous opponent.

☞ Daniel Webster eat a dinner with some of his personal and political friends in Boston last week. Daniel goes it on the "chicken fixins."

THE ATTACK ON GEN. CASS.

The article below is taken from the Washington Union—in which paper it appeared as a communication. We ask for it a careful perusal. The high standing of Gen. Cass, his long service as a statesman and soldier, the well known boldness with which he has invariably expressed himself on every question of public importance, and especially as that of the improvement of our harbors and navigable rivers, would seem to render a defence from the malignant and uncalled for attacks of those miserable drivelers and partyhacks, who have seized upon a *private* note to make political capital against him, as unnecessary! The following, however, exhibits his services in the west, and the strong claim which they give him to western support, so clearly, that we cannot refrain from placing it before our readers. Read it, and then tell us if you can, when, where, and how, Gen. Cass ever betrayed the interests and welfare of the great and growing west, of which he has been inaptly styled, THE FATHER! In fact while half of these men who are now so hippant and ready to abuse him, were "mewling and puking in their nurses arms," he was exploring these harbors and rivers, traversing the wilds of the west, and laying the foundation of its present prosperity and greatness. Shame on the men who stoop to such base slander to injure him!

GENERAL CASS AND THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—In the accounts of the proceedings of the Chicago convention, as furnished by its partisan writers for the federal press, there appears to be an attempt to create the impression that the brief and concise letter of General Cass, in reply to an invitation to present at the convention, was received with coarse marks of disapprobation. Whether there were present some malignant partisans of federalism, *imported* for the purpose of making political capital for the federal party, who disgraced that body by a futile attempt to insult one far above the reach of the shaft of their malice, or whether the indiscretion of the letter-writers has led them to perpetrate a base libel upon the good sense of the convention, in declaring them guilty of so gross an act of disrespect, it matters but little.

With those who have read the history of THE WEST—and especially those who has been reared in its wilds, and suffered its privations and toils—such articles will only excite indignation, where they are not treated with contempt and scorn. Long before these men were born, Gen. Cass was THE FATHER OF THE WEST. He purchased from the Indians the ground on which the late convention was held. He explored those rivers, traversed the prairies, surveyed the harbors, and in his birch canoe, boldly navigated the great lakes, where the voice of the white man was unheard and unknown in their borders.

Gen. Cass defended that country in war, and governed it in peace. He issued rations to the starving settlers in the time of their privations and peril. He was the *friend* of the emigrant, the pioneer and the poor man. He purchased from the Indians, and added to the great agricultural purposes of the country all that vast territory. He founded their cities, laid out works of internal improvement, instituted colleges and schools, and built up the commerce of that vast region, now forming sovereign States and teeming with populous cities.

There are many incidents connected with his early explorations of that country, which form thrilling passages in its history, and strongly illustrate the excitement and danger of a frontier life. I have in my mind one which occurred at the then village of Chicago (the seat of the late convention) and which was related to me by an actor in the scene. It occurred soon after the last war with Great Britain, when Gen. Cass was the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and agent of the government with the Indian tribes in that region. Chicago was then settled by a few whites, consisting mostly of traders and their families. The settlers had suffered severely from the hostilities of the Indians.—Their village had been burned, and many of their people tomahawked. Gen. Cass was on an exploring voyage upon the Upper Mississippi. Numerous reports were in circulation of himself and his party. The apprehension of the people of Chicago was excited to the utmost for their own safety. At the close of a beautiful day, just as the evening had set in, they were alarmed by the distant sound of human voices. Supposing them to be Indians the terrified inhabitants seized their arms and prepared for defence. The sounds grew upon the evening air as they approached nearer and nearer. In terror the citizens awaited their coming. A bend in the river brought them to view, and, in place of the fierce war whoop of the blood-thirsty savage, they recognized the cheerful strains of the *voyageurs* chanting their evening songs as they paddled their bark canoe, bearing back in safety the beloved and venerated governor of their Territory. The transition from terror to joy can be imagined only by those who have witnessed the burnihg cabin and heard the appalling war-cry of the savage.

Then it was, long before Col. Benton even had *written* upon the subject, that Gen. Cass traversed the route and marked out the great project of uniting the waters of the lakes with the Mississippi—a measure since undertaken by the State of Illinois in her magnificent canal, which will, ere long, become a great national avenue of commerce and wealth.

The position of Gen. Cass upon all questions relating to western interests is well known. He has ever been identified with them. The West is emphatically his child. No parent abandons his own offspring.—Neither will he, nor ever has he. When western rights were at stake, and others faltered, from whom better things were expected, *he stood firm.*

His opinions were not asked upon the subjects to be brought forward by the convention. When they are asked, they will be given; and they will be given not for the purpose of conciliating sectional influence, or subserving political purpose, but they will be the enlarged and liberal views of a great statesman upon a great national question, and which the friends of a sound constitutional policy throughout the Union will sustain.—This is all that is asked by the western people. This is all that they expect to be advocated by him who has ever been the champion of the West, as well as the champion of the constitution and the rights of the *whole* Union.

Let me add an important historical fact bearing on the improvement of the western harbors. During the sessions of the twenty-seventh Congress, when the federal party were in full power, with a President and Cabinet of their own, and with overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress, in a time of profound peace, and with no heavy drain upon the treasury, not one dollar was appropriated for the improvement of western harbors.

I warn my western friends, therefore, not to be humbugged by the false professions of the federal party, who, should they again unfortunately succeed in getting into power, will be too much occupied, as in 1841 and 1842, in the establ

☞A report of the Board of Health of New Orleans, dated July 12th, says: Five deaths From yellow fever has occurred in the Charity Hospital, and two or three other cases are still under treatment in that institution.

☞There are three steamers now on their passage from Europe. First, the Washington, from Southampton, the 10th instant; next, the Philadelphia, from Cherbourg; 15th; and the Hibernia, from Liverpool.

☞The editor of the New Albany Bulletin was chased by a mad dog in the streets of that city a few days since. He outran the animal and thus escaped.

☞A leading Federal paper, in Boston, said that "Jefferson and the Devil, reigned in 1806." The same paper rejoices at the election to Congress, from New Hampshire, of two men who are now called "Whigs."

☞The Albany Atlas spoils the pretty story that "Gen. Worth's whig friends" had generously raised a mortgage on his property. Gen. W. is a Democrat, and the mortgage still remains.

Oh! war, when wilt thy mad spirit be appeased! When will the rays of Religion, Civilization, enlightened Humanity, dissipate thy dark cloud, and introduce the era of universal peace.—*Gazette.*

Oh, oh, oh; "when wilt" "Pale Cynthia" come down and give us a feast of green cheese.

A blade of blue grass 31 inches long has been found in Louisville, Missouri.—*Boston Post.*

The next thing is to find "Louisville, Missouri."

☞In the course of an article upon the *subject of city and country newspapers*, the editor of "Scott's Weekly Paper" makes the following remarks, which we commend to the attention of our readers:

"No honest man will pretend to say that a newspaper published in a remote city will supply the place of one published in a man's own neighborhood and especially devoted to the local interest of the inhabitants. There are many matters of great importance to particular districts and vicinities which cannot find a place in a journal intended to be circulated through the whole country. We therefore say, encourage your county newspaper First, for the information it affords is most indispensable."

☞The Cleveland Plain Dealer says, a volunteer just from Gen. Taylor's army, left us the following memorandum yesterday. we place it in the list of tall stories:

"I know a lady in Monterey who is 150 years old; she can walk four miles per hour: she has a foot 12½ inches broad; her great toe is six inches longer than the balance of the toes—her heighth is four feet six inches, and she is four feet six inches round the waist; she has a beard as strong as any man, and wears moustaches. She has been married seven times.

☞The editor of the Gospel Banner thus speaks of President Polk's response to the address of Hon. George Evans at Gardiner, Maine:—

"It was certainly a magnificent effort, worthy the style and title of President of the United States. The people could not suppress their admiration, but every few moments burst forth in tokens of admiring approbation. It will not do hereafter to tell anybody who was *there* that James K. Polk is a third-rate man."

A Voice from Mexico.—That steady and straight-forward Democrat, Capt. W. Quail, of the Second Pennsylvania regiment, writes as follows to the editors of the "Pennsylvanian" from Mexico:

"I trust the old Keystone will do justice to our old friend Shunk. We of the army will give him a soldier's lift from the Hall of the Montezumas. He is not forgotten by the sons of the Keystone of the Arch in the din and strife of battle."

A young and very pretty lady, riding in the Concord cars, was observed to have a piece of "court plaster" on her lip. When the cars had emerged from one of the long covered bridges, into the light, it was observed to have disappeared; but they instantly detected it clinging to the lip of a young man who sat on the seat with her! They both looked as innocent as if they "hadn't been doing nothing."

Spavin.—This disease shows itself in a variety of forms, and is very frequently obstinate and difficult to manage; and cases are not unfrequent in which it has resisted every plan of regular treatment. They owe their origin to hard work in early life. In these affections, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil has evinced uncommon energy, and numerous are the instances in which it has been known to effect a radical and perfect cure. A number of highly interesting cases exhibiting the remarkable activity of this Oil could be introduced, but our limits forbid. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis, of the agent.

MARRIED.—On the 14th inst, by Rev. J. Vance, Mr. Harvy R. Beers, and Miss Mary A. Rowley, all of Girard.

On the 21st inst., in Buffalo, by Rev. F. W. Graves, Mr. George J. Hurst, of Northeast, to Miss Eleanor A. Smith of Buffalo.

On the 17th ins., by Eld. E. C. Rogers, Mr. John May Jr., to Miss Sarah J. Stanclief all of M'Kean.

DIED.—On the 20 inst., in Warren county, Pa. at the residence of his son, Mr. Perrin Rose, of North East township, in the 69th year of his age.

SHUNK AND LONGSTRETH.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Citizens of Erie County are requested to meet at the Court House in Erie, on Monday, August 2d, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is requested from every part of the county.

T. W. MOORE.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit, &c, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 31. T. W. MOORE.

TAKE NOTICE.—Those indebted to the late firm of Smith Jackson & Co. are requested to make immediate payment; as this is the second request I hope there will be no longer delay. Attend to this and save costs.
Erie, July 31, 1847. S. JACKSON. 11

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250; price $1.

25,000 *Copies sold in three months.*

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York City, Publishing Office 129 Library street, New York.

☞For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.
July 21, 1847. 3m10

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block
July 21. T. W. MOORE.

ORANGES & LEMONS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

BARR & WATER'S Soda Pop, a pleasant temperance drink.
July 21. T. W. MOORE.

Vendue

WILL be offered for sale at public auction at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 6th day of August next, at the Exchange Buildings on French St., 2 Buggies, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 2 sleighs, 2 saw mill Saws and Mill Iron, Blocks and Tackles—also, Potash and Caldron Kettles and a variety of Iron Ware and Farming tools, &c., &c.
Terms made known at the sale.
Erie, July 21, 1847. M. MAYER Agt,
For the Estate of P. S. V. Hamot.

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, cornocupias.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

WHITE FISH.—A lot of first rate White Fish just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block
July 17, 1847.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated perifocal and parabolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st, nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.
July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Ehgle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings,
G. LOOMIS & Co.
July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.
Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W. Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Philips dec'd, late of Venango township; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement.
JOHN R. SMITH, } Adm's.
ROBERT G. ALLISON }
July 31, 1847. 6t11

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.
Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.CALLED
HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore throat and Quinsy Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

☞The following certificate of a scalded child is a sufficient guarantee of the confidence that may be placed in Hunt's Liniment.

Columbiaville, Columbia Co. Nov. 16, 1843.

Mr. O. F. Stanton,—Sir—You will allow me to bear testimony to the healing properties of your preparation called Hunt's Liniment. The following case came under my immediate observation, and I state it for the benefit of those who may meet with a similar accident. The child of a neighbor of mine was severely scalded and in the greatest agony; your Liniment was applied and relief was given instantly, and a few applications entirely recovered. I think it invaluable as a speedy remedy, and advise every family to keep it in the house. This case is also known to Messrs. W. & G. Storrs of Hudson.
Yours, JOSEPH WILD.

☞A severe sprain entirely cured with one bottle of the Liniment.

New York, June 19, 1845.

Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, and add my testimony to the excellency of Hunts Liniment as an outward application for the cur of *sprains, bruises, &c. Last winter I sprained my ancle badly*, and was sometime confined to the house. The inflamed part was very much swollen, and the pain intense; after trying a variety of remedies, I made an application of your Liniment, and found from its use speedy relief. Speaking from my own experience, I can confidently recommend it as a valuable medicine in cases like the one in which I tested its qualities. Yours, &c.
JOHN G. MAGIER, 44 Wall stoet.

☞The following letter addressed to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, from the Rev. Theodosius Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the best recommendations this celebrated remedy can have.

Sing Sing, Jan. 25, 1845.

Gentlemen:—Having used Hunt's Liniment in my family, and having seen its effects on some of my neighbors, I have no hesitancy in testifying to its merits, as a curative agent in the diseases for which it is recommended by its inventor; and I think the interests of the public would be greatly subserved by your making its virtues known through the medium of your excellent Journal. I am persuaded that much suffering would be relieved, and many obstinate cases cured, if its uses were known; and I cannot but hope that its use may become general in the community. Respectfully,
THEODOSIUS CLARK.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York.
HADLEY, HIEL'S & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 110 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.
JOHNSON KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.
Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,
Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.
July 31. 1847. 2m11

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY! INVALID' BEST FRIEND! It is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the off-spring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling value. Its reputation is not built upon an isolated cure, effected under circumstances in which the fancy of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER.

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and when changes take place suddenly, the effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver and biliary functions are chiefly disordered, superinduced by great physic l debility. When the symptoms first appear, no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will give such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pil s will be found very superior. In this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect and the health impaired. These Pills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all other disorders.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health and spirits, and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an unestimable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which nature is striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if s the thing be at all possible.

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from bilious disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaint. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures; yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease. What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM.

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a "bottle" the best medicine you ever heard of, *stick to them!* Don't run after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to bluster itself into notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what boasts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than chalk is like cheese! One man advertises, "Improved" Indian Vegetable Pills. This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious. Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer?—Buy of the regular Agents only, we say again.

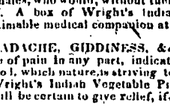
AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John McClure. Sen. Guard.
J. B. Severance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY GENUINE AND GENUINE, INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX, *None other genuine, and to counterfeit this is* FORGERY.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.
Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

PEOPLES' LINE.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $2, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1.

The Steamer, A. D. PATCHIN, Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

LEAVES BUFFALO.		LEAVES CHICAGO.	
Wednesday,	July 21	Wednesday,	July 28
Thursday,	Aug 5	Thursday	Aug 12
Friday,	" 20	Friday	" 27
Saturday,	Sept 4	Saturday	Sept 11
Monday	" 20	Monday	" 27
Tuesday,	Oct 5	Tuesday	Oct 12
Wednesday,	" 20	Wednesday	" 27
Thursday,	Nov 4	Thursday	Nov 11
Friday,	" 19		

The A. D. Patchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom. 15 inches thick. after the plan of the Atlantic frigates, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportionately built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertised and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.
AGENTS, { J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo.
WALKER & CO'K, Erie.
July 17, 1847.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.
July 17. T. W. MOORE.

Pleasure Excursion
TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.

THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. Kingman, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

Will also leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30, for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board or to
June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
Price $3 50.
July 17, 1847. 9

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Pennsylvania and her Eminent Men.

THE above is the title of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania just issued by Apollos W. Harrison, No. 2 1-2 South 7th street, Philadelphia. It is a large, full, accurate and splendid map showing all the internal improvements, county lines, township lines, cities, villages, prominent roads, and distances from place to place on all the stage roads. To give it the highest possible degree of distinctiveness, each township is full colored, and each county colored in out lines. It is ornamented with an elegant border four inches wide, encircling portraits of eight eminent men of the State, The title is given in two forms, one in English, the other in German, executed in a highly ornamental style, and surrounded with statutes of Penn and Franklin. The coat of arms of the colony is encircled by one title, and that of the State by the other. The size of the map is 4 feet 10 inches long by 4 feet broad. It is printed on the best of paper and mounted in the most elegant and durable manner.

ABNER VEDDER is the duly authorized Agent for the sale of the above Map in Erie county. It may be been at the book store of O. D. Spafford.
July 14, 1847. 3t9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
July 17. 1847. 9

TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
July 17, 1847. 9

MEZZOTINTO DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN WITH THE COLORS.

A. LAMBERTON would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, and is now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style, which for truthfulness of representation, and for minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

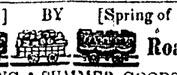
Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
July 10, '847.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.
NEW STORE.
NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer-Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Dumasks, Linen diapers, Crosh, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.
MORTON & CO.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.
Rail  Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just received at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy wat'd & striped black & blue blk
White, wat'ered,
White and black Satin,
Plain black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞Mind the name and number.
MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

[redacted]EN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whisps and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves Erie, June 19, 1847.

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS ARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by
J. H. BURTON & Co.
June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue.
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—
100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING license l under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fazel,
Madeira,	Sicila,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current wines

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19th, 1847

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock for we do assert, without fear of contradiction that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobaco, Pipes;
Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi-monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,
At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redceived a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fah

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. B. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreig influence to perpetuate. Almost water-added they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these three Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL,

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain, and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR. SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled.—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
COSTIVENESS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSTERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN,	COLDS,
BILIOUS COLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PUMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counteract which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rev. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTHER LEE.

Editor Free Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Sell it.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN SELLITT.

127 Myrtle Avenue Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. T. H. NASH, 99 Fars th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. G. R. ESQ.

From the P M Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC KIRL R, P. M.

From Rev S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—The Pills are selling very rapidly, and give that satisfaction to this place, Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Main st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED EATON (O) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the in general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent as Dr. G. Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Crumbacker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated Pills. So, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written with a pen on the bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 139 Greenwich street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m12

LADIES Stand at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Bead Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinecord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscriber, corner of French and Fifth streets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eighth street landing, Glazier's Basin.

P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m19

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village,

ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m1

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $3, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $3; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2;	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25
Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,	
do do Lessons, 1,	
do do Laten do 1,	
do do do Prossody, 1,	
do do Sallust, 1,	

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytacal Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,	
do do do Reader,	
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,	
Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary,	Col's do
Johnson's do	Moor's Byron,

Scott's comentaries, 6 vo. 3 3, 3,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,
Fox's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor, Addisons' do
Gould's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry, Eberle's Practice,
Gray's med. Jurisdence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
aylund's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thrawal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,
Dumas' Travels, Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works, New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works, Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels, Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion, Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Frederika Bremer, do
Mosheim's ecclesiastical History, do
Luther on Galations, James' church History,
Pic'orial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Goldsmith's England,
Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also,

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeng and surrounding country.
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert,
in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting piece.
Also a collection of rare and beautiful Buds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 28

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD !!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest on, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

More New Goods!

☞ THE LAST AND CHEAPEST. ☜

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

FIRE INSURANCE

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. 4

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ginghams, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by.

C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventative medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Influenza and sore throat, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for shipping hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND.
Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".
January, 1845.

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store, who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for he invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, IN CHAPLIN & HAVENS

[From Esq. W. E Fisk, Canasteta N Y., dated CANASTOTA Nov 7, 1846]

To S. Tousey, Agent &c. *Sir*: Having used Dr Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and am in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated Jan. 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success.

(Signed) JOHN LEWIS

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica

☞ Further Evidence. ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam. My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is doing by him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Genesee, N. Y. one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'in some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, a the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather rebragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good by buying very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & Co.
Westfield, Sept. 13, 1845 17

BOOTS. I will pay Cash, and the highest price, for quantity of Black Sable, delivered at Pheasant or at my store in Erie

CHAS. SPENCER.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGHS IN HORSES. A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject, have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough* a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my *Powders will effectually* and thoroughly *eradicate* any *symptoms* and *stay* of this painful and dangerous disease in given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3:15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern in collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business A. M. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITH & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superior work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 44

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE,

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beads, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846.

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask. Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdkfs., &c. &c., at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron, Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware.

JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest fasion and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

April 16 1846 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have no where found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, inter-spersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judged customers generally can depend on having their work done right and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 13

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar do. drops, hour bound bar, do. medicated peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds diamond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do, Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, hat are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April 28 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead !!!

JUST received at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, can and will be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sandown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions, and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Coats, Vests, and Cours, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds. Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNET'S & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnet's, Ladies and Misses size, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

1846. 1846.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandize from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house; thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly rendered to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals,	Erie,
John C. Beebe,	"
Smith Jackson & Co.	"
Johnson, Limrod & co.	"
Holt, Palmer & Co.	Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin,	Albany,
W. Monteith & Co.	"
Otis, Clapp & Co.	Boston,
George W. Holt & Co.	N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne,	Toronto, C. W.
Wm. D. King,	St Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co.	Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives,	Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole,	Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 11, 1846 45

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ERIE, PA.

HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has profession al arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United States, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents &c.

Of the ability, and integrity with which all business confided to him will be performed it would not be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:

HON JAMES THOMPSON,
GEN. CHARLES M REED,
Messrs. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, } Erie Pa,
MOSES KOCH,
THOMAS M. SERRETT,
VINCENT H. DAKE & Co.
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HENRY R SMITH, Esq.
CHARLES H. S WILLIAMS, Esq } Buffalo.
JAMES BULLETT, Esq.
CHARLES DOSHEIMER, Esq.
HENRY W. ROGERS, Esq.
HON ADDISON GARDINER, Rochester, N. Y.
HON. JOHN A DIX, Albany, N. Y.
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CORNELIUS W LAWRENCE, Esq. } N.Y. City.
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B. BROCKWAY, Esq.
HON. WM. PATTERSON, Sandusky O. } Chicago, Ill.
HON. JOHN WENTWORTH
BRISTOL & PORTER,
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HON. McCLELLAND, Monroe, Mich.
W. J GORDON, } Cleveland, O.
DR. S. ENGLEHART,
HON. LEWIS CASS,
CHARLES G HAMMOND, Esq } Detroit, Mich.
JOHN McREYNOLDS, Esq.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

FLOUR AND SALT—Always on hand, a the lowest prices and of the best quality, by

Aug. 1846 TOMLINSON & Co.

TIBBET, Plain and embroidered de Laine, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, a la mode, very cheap at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41

LADIES Kid and Morocco Slips and Buskins, cheap at the EXCHANGE.

Feb. 27, 1847. 41

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Sattinetts of every quality and color, are offered at a fraction above cost, at the JEW STORE,

Feb. 27,